

Christian Secretary.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH. "WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES." TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXVII. HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1848. NEW SERIES. VOL. XI. NO. 21

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

mighty giant stalking among ruins. The issue is bound up in the moral and religious character of our entire people. Now, it is the object of the Am. Bapt. Home Mission Society, to promote the preaching of the Gospel—the hope of the world—in all North America. Pursuant to this object, the Society has, during the past year, had under its patronage 156 laborers, scattered from New England to Texas, and from sea to sea. Of these 115 have labored in New Hampshire; 1 in Vermont; 1 in New York; 13 in New Jersey; 2 in Pennsylvania; 1 in Delaware; 1 in Virginia; 1 in Florida; 1 in Texas; 3 in Arkansas; 3 in Kentucky; 2 in Missouri; 1 in Illinois; 6 in Indiana; 19 in Ohio; 3 in Michigan; 21 in Wisconsin; 19 in Iowa; 12 in Oregon; 2 in Canada; 13 in California.

From this tabular view you will see that, although the services of these men have been performed in twenty different States and Territories, including Canada, more special attention is directed, as it should be, to the great Western Valley—eight thousand miles in circumference, and extending from the Alleghenies to the Gulf of Mexico. In this valley, the political character of our nation, and the moral destiny of our people, are to be moulded and welded. And here, we believe, is at length, and at no distant day, to be fought the mighty battle; when, after a fierce and perhaps a long encounter, the hosts of hell shall be routed and overthrown.

With these views we submit the accompanying resolutions, whose adoption here, and reproduction elsewhere, in corresponding acts, we unanimously recommend. Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the churches of this State, such a liberal co-operation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, as will meet, so far as possible, the rapidly increasing wants of the country, especially of the feeble churches and needy ministers in the new States of the Great West. Resolved, That we recommend increased frequency and fervency in prayer to God, for larger blessings upon our Home Mission field and our Home Mission laborers.

This report having been sustained by addresses from brethren J. Peck, C. Morton, and Ira R. Steward, was accepted, and the resolutions adopted. Br. Steward having made some deeply interesting statements respecting the Bethel church in New York, of which he is pastor, a collection was now taken for that interest, amounting to \$38.00. Br. C. H. Topliff, from the Committee on the Bible Society, then read the following report.

Your Committee to whom was referred the Bible cause, ask leave to report: That there has been no period in the history of this enterprise, when it claimed of its friends and the church, stronger sympathy than at the present time. The fields are opening—the waste are pressing—the nations of the earth need the Bible, and are willing to receive it. Brother Oncken writes from Germany, that Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Roman Catholics, have been enriched by Heaven's best gift. But the means of the Society are far too limited; they have already an over drawn treasury; therefore Resolved, That in view of these facts, it is incumbent on the churches represented in this body, to sustain the cause of the Bible, by effectual and fervent prayer, and to render to the American and Foreign Bible Society increased and unwearied support.

Addresses followed from brethren Woolsey and Stone, when the report was accepted, and resolution adopted. The Committee on place and preacher for the next session, reported, recommending Bristol as the place of the next anniversary.—Br. E. T. Hiscox as preacher, and Br. L. G. Leonard alternate. Report accepted, and appointment made accordingly. After prayer by Br. A. Chapin, of Mass., and the singing of the doxology in the Karen language by Br. Vinton and his Karen assistants, Convention adjourned to half past 7, P. M.

Wednesday Evening.

At half past 7 o'clock, the Convention assembled, and opened with singing by the choir, followed by prayer from Br. O. Tracy.

The following report was then read by Br. R. Turnbull, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions.

REPORT ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

God himself has called us to the work of Foreign Missions. He has opened for us 'wide and effectual doors' in many nations. Moreover, He has crowned the labors of our Missionaries with abundant success. We have, then, three great and pressing reasons for sustaining this holy work:—the command of God;—the providence of God;—the blessing of God. Our responsibility in the case is measured by its possibilities. What can be done; what can be reasonably expected—in other words, our capacities and facilities ought to determine the nature and amount of our efforts. At the present moment the world is open to our occupancy. Some of the most promising fields are already in our possession. Millions of the heathen are depending upon us as Baptists, for the bread of life. The fields are white unto the harvest. Nay, more; much of it is perishing for the lack of reapers. Not to speak of the empire of China, or even of Borneo; leaving out of account, eleven millions of Telegous, multitudes on the coast of Africa, in Liberia and among the Basas, the teeming myriads of Europe, who, as much as the heathen, need a pure Gospel, both for their spiritual and social emancipation, we have about four millions of Karens—a people most evidently 'prepared of the Lord,' and exclusively dependent upon us for the means of grace. Among these, from seven to eight thousand have been converted and baptized into church fellowship. No less than twelve hundred persons are reported at the present time, as candidates for Christian baptism. From their peculiar traditions, their position and temperment, and the obvious descent upon them of the Holy Ghost, the whole people are accessible to the influence of Christianity; and if suitable means are used, are likely, by the blessing of God, to be brought into the kingdom of Christ. To occupy this field thoroughly and successfully, we need tried and able men. God has been gracious to us in fitting the men already in the field, for their work. They have secured the confidence of the churches, and under God, have accomplished much for the cause of Christ among the heathen. But they demand a large reinforcement of able and experienced men, in giving character and stability to the newly-formed churches, directing the native assistants, and carrying out aggressive measures for conquering the whole nation to Christ.

We have resolved to re-occupy the Telegous Mission, and both France and Germany, Siam and China, are crying to us for the bread of life; and while we have made some advance during the past year, in our missionary contributions, we must be prepared, in this department, to seek a decided enlargement. Surely, we cannot neglect our poverty, as an excuse for neglecting this duty. We have enough and more than enough to meet all the exigencies of the case. But in this, as in all other States of the Union, we need enlargement of soul; that is, an increase of spirituality and benevolence; and in connection with this, a fixed and orderly system of pecuniary contribution. If 'we are of God,'—born of God,—sanctified of God,—kept of God, and so possessed of a divine nature, and an immortal destiny; if, moreover, 'the world lieth in wickedness,' and without the transforming power of the Gospel must perish forever, surely we cannot withhold whatever we can do, or give, in order to furnish the Gospel to the heathen. And, as benevolence contributes to the glory of God, and is especially important in matters of so that regularly, year by year, quarter by quarter, or month by month, a contribution may be secured from every member, for the great work of missions throughout the world.

Thus far we have done something in this good cause; but where are our 'six men for Ararat?' The voice of the dying and now glorified place occupied by that noble martyr and suffering missionary! In-galls stand alone in that glorious field, and if he should die there would be no brother to bury him! Where are the missionaries ready to occupy the populous Rangoon, or the golden Ava? Who will preach the Gospel in Tavoy, one of the most interesting missionary stations, while pressing upon their attention? And above all, who is there to go into the untrodden jungles, and preach the tidings of mercy to the unconverted Karens, who claim it at our hand?

Brethren, we have vowed unto the Lord and we can not go back.—We shall be guilty of high treason to Christ; guilty at least, of deserting the posts assigned us in the great battle-field of Christian enterprise, if for an instant we cherish the thought of such baseness. Connecticut must double her contributions; all the pastors and churches must be prepared, as God shall give us success among the heathen, to advance, with the mustering hosts of Israel, to take possession of the world for the Son of God.

After the reading of this report, the evening was occupied with addresses and appeals on the subject of Foreign Missions, from Brethren J. W. Parker, J. H. Vinton, J. S. Swan, and R. Turnbull. The report was accepted, and a collection taken, amounting to \$30.65. The meeting closed by the singing of the hymn, 'Rock of Ages' in Karen, by Br. Vinton and the Karen converts, followed by prayer from Br. Turnbull. Adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Thursday, June 15.

According to adjournment, the Convention met at 9 o'clock. A. M. Prayer was offered by Br. Damann. The Secretary being temporarily absent, Br. J. R. Stone was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Voted, That the Board of the Convention be authorized to appropriate the moneys paid into the treasury, not otherwise designated, to constitute Life Members of the different societies for which the funds are contributed.

Br. S. D. Phelps, chairman of the Committee on the Publication Society, submitted the following report, which was accepted.

REPORT ON THE PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Among the objects that claim a liberal interest in our prayers, sympathies and benevolent efforts, we believe that those contemplated by the American Baptist Publication Society, should occupy a prominent place. That our principles and practices may be better understood, and more widely diffused, we need a pure, timely and elevated denominational literature, and ample facilities for its extensive circulation. The preacher moves and benefits a public congregation; but the colporteur, in his humble mission, carries the messages of mercy, and the doctrines of grace to the hamlets and hearts of the destitute; and, by personal conversation and social prayer, awakens tender sympathies, and religious emotions, that would otherwise be dormant, while the tracts and books which he distributes, like the leaves that feed a burning forest, keeps the fires of feeling and reflection, already kindled, in a perpetual flame.

The Society has issued several valuable publications the past year, and have now in their employ, upwards of twenty colporteurs. The ten thousand-dollar-plan, to carry out more fully and efficiently the benevolent objects of the Society, we heartily commend; and are happy to state that the subscription is nearly filled, only six or seven hundred dollars are wanted to complete it, and this amount must be subscribed during the present month, or the whole scheme fails.

Respectfully submitted, S. D. PHELPS, Chairman.

Br. J. Barnaby, Secretary of the N. E. S. S. Union, presented the following preamble and resolution, which, after addresses from himself and Br. J. W. Parker, was adopted:

Believing that God has fixed the seal of his approbation to the Sabbath School enterprise, and that to render it efficient in the accomplishment of his designs, the united action of the church is indispensable; believing, also, that religious periodicals and Sabbath School libraries are inseparable from the successful prosecution of the object; and learning, with much pleasure, that the New England S. S. Union are now making successful efforts to liquidate their debts, to increase the circulation of their periodicals, and to augment their funds for the purpose of increasing their publications, and otherwise carrying out the designs of the Union;—therefore, Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with them in their efforts, and will cordially co-operate in aid of the important object contemplated; and that we recommend to the churches to take such measures as will best secure this important design.

Br. F. Ketcham presented the following preamble and resolution, which was sustained by himself and Br. J. Peck, and adopted:

Whereas the American Baptist Publication Society is engaged in the important work of furnishing to the old and to the young a pure evangelical and denominational literature, and whereas they are sustaining colporteurs in the destitute portions of our own country, and gratuitously granting to poor Sabbath Schools and ministers of Jesus Christ, small but valuable libraries, as also tracts to the needy at home and abroad, therefore Resolved, That the American Baptist Publication Society is eminently worthy of the sympathies and support of the denomination, and should be placed upon the list of Societies to which regular and systematic contributions are to be made.

Br. S. D. Phelps offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Tract Society, for its evangelical character and beneficial influence—its large opportunities and liberal spirit—together with its numerous proofs of adaptiveness and power to do extensive good, is entitled to our generous sympathies, earnest prayers, and hearty co-operation.

A summary of the Treasurer's Report was read and accepted. Voted, That a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of so altering the arrangements of the Convention as to make it a more purely missionary body. Brn. Turnbull, Swan, Willet, Ives and Cushman were appointed.

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the success which has thus far attended the American Baptist Missionary Union, both in its home and foreign operations, we are fully persuaded that its success would be enhanced by so changing its Constitution as to admit annual members on the payment of not more than fifty dollars.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of the above resolution to the Secretary of the Board of Managers, and also to the Home Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Missionary Union.

Voted, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the pastor and members of the Second Baptist Church in Suffield, and also to those citizens and members of other denominations, who have so kindly and generously entertained us.

Resolved, That we now unite in an expression of fervent gratitude to God for his goodness in preserving the ranks of our ministry in this State unbroken by death during the past year, and also for the success which has attended the efforts of the Convention—praying also for the continuance of the divine blessing upon us during the year to come.

Br. John Peck was requested to lead the Convention in this act of devotion; and after listening to a few affecting remarks from him, the meeting bowed together and united with him in thanksgiving and prayer to God.

Voted, That the Secretary procure the printing of 500 copies of the Proceedings of this session, and send four copies to each church by mail or otherwise.

After a few words of affectionate address from the President, the Convention again bowed and united with Br. J. H. Vinton in humble, solemn prayer; and with this the session closed—the Convention having adjourned, to meet with the Baptist church in Bristol, on the second Tuesday in June, 1849.

DWIGHT IVES, President.

E. CUSHMAN, Secretary.

CONN. BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Society met this morning, at half past 9 o'clock, in the 2d Baptist church, Bro. A. G. Palmer, the President, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of Massachusetts. Brethren Wm. Reid and G. Robbins were appointed to make out a roll of members, and to receive the annual subscriptions. The Secretary then presented the following

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

The Trustees of the Conn. Baptist Education Society, would present their Thirtieth Annual Report, with a profound sense of the Divine goodness, so mercifully vouchsafed in the doings of another year.

Seven beneficiaries have been aided by your funds: of these, four have received assistance the entire year; two others, since September; and the seventh was accepted in December. These are all young men of respectable talents, studious habits, unquestioned character, and well-sustained piety. Br. Bowles is a member of the graduating class of Trinity College, Hartford; Br. Bond is at Brown University; Br. Lumsden is at the Covington Theological Institution; Br. Samuel M. Whiting, at Newton; Br. Leonard, at New Hampton, and Br. Jerome Norton and Edwin Morley, have been pursuing their studies at Suffolk. Of this last named brother, we are obliged to make a record. He has been suddenly removed from the preparations and labors of earth to the spirit-land; but we trust the church above has received a worthy accession to her glorified membership. His end was peace—we doubt not his rest is glorious; and as we mourn over our bright hopes for the Zion of God below, we would devoutly say, 'Even so Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.'

At your last Anniversary it was Resolved, That the pastors of all our churches be earnestly requested to see that the cause of Ministerial Education is fairly and fully presented to their several churches, during the quarter of the year assigned to this object, and their benefactions forwarded to our Treasurer. To ensure the execution of this resolution, the Secretary was instructed to address a circular to each of our numerous churches, acting forth the claims of the Society, and urging timely attention to its appeals. To this, but fifteen churches have as yet responded; from them, a few individuals, and other sources, a little more than \$400 has been raised, with which your Board has met the quarterly appropriation of \$18 75 to five of the beneficiaries, and \$12 to the others. If this whole sum were averaged among the churches and Baptists of Connecticut, we should have less than four dollars for each church, and less than three cents for each member.

For this result we do not pretend to account, whether from the failure of our brethren, generally, to appreciate this subject as it demands; the parsimony of some of our churches—or the necessity of employing the special services of an efficient personal agency—or from all these causes combined.

But, brethren, we do beseech you, by the cries of heathendom—by the convulsions of nations under papal power—by the increasing demands of our own country, while immigration is rolling in upon our shores a foreign population estimated at 1000 a day, and while the destitutes of North America, and of the whole world, even, are being moulded in the Valley of the Great West, we beseech you to pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers, and to let your arms and your prayers go up before God together.

Brethren, shall not the Connecticut Baptist Education Society continue to receive your hearty co-operation, and hereafter count upon your enlarged liberality, and your more frequent, your more earnest prayers?

The Treasurer's Report was also presented, and accepted; which, together with that of the Secretary, was ordered to be printed in the Minutes.

On motion, The Society proceeded to the election of officers: Brn. Cushman and Pattison acting as tellers.

Several brethren having declined a re-election, the following persons were declared the officers for the ensuing year, viz:

REV. S. D. PHELPS, President.

REV. WILLIAM P. PATTISON, 1st Vice President.

REV. GURDON ROLLS, 2d do.

REV. HARVEY MILLER, Secretary.

Bro. J. W. DIMOCK, Treasurer.

Brn. A. G. Palmer, C. C. Burnett and William Reid were appointed to nominate the Board of Trustees, who presented the following, and they were elected, viz:

Brn. R. Turnbull, H. Wooster, A. Perkins, L. Lewis and C. C. Burnett.

Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Agent of the N. Bap. Ed. Society, presented, and ably sustained the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Providence of God, and the present state of the world, loudly demand of us more devout and earnest prayer—and more systematic and liberal efforts, to send forth able and godly men, to supply the destitution of our own country—to meet the exigencies of nominal christianendom, and to evangelize the nations of the earth in heathen lands.

The Society then adjourned. Prayer by Br. William Denison. H. MILLER, Secretary. S. D. PHELPS, President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. 1847. To paid Order, No. 1, Ralph H. Bowles, \$18 75

June 11. " " 2, E. H. Bond, 19 00

" " 3, David F. Lumsden, 18 75

" " 4, Chaucey Leonard, 19 00

Sept. 18. " " 5, Ralph H. Bowles, 18 75

" " 6, Samuel M. Whiting, 18 75

" " 7, Chaucey Leonard, 19 00

" " 8, David F. Lumsden, 18 75

" " 9, E. P. Bond, 19 00

Dec. 13. " " 10, Ralph H. Bowles, 18 75

" " 11, E. P. Bond, 19 00

" " 12, David F. Lumsden, 18 75

" " 13, Chaucey Leonard, 19 00

" " 14, Samuel M. Whiting, 18 75

1848. " " 15, Edwin Morley, 12 00

Jan. " Burr & Smith for Printing Minutes, 11 50

" " Discount on Money, 2 37

" " Circulars for Education Society, 1 00

" " Interest on borrowed Money, 0 53

" " Postage on Letters, 0 90

" " Order, No. 16, Jerome Norton, 12 00

March 15. " " 17, Ralph H. Bowles, 18 75

" " 18, David F. Lumsden, 19 00

" " 19, E. P. Bond, 20 00

" " 20, Samuel M. Whiting, 18 75

" " 21, Chaucey Leonard, 18 75

June 10. " " 22, Jerome Norton, 12 00

Hartford, June 14, 1848. \$406 33

1847. By Cash in hands of Treasurer, \$27 67

" " from Baptist Church and Society, Willington, 12 00

" " 1st Church in Waterford, by Rev. N. E. Shailer, 1 44

" " Clinton Church, do, 0 36

" " Bloomsfield, do, 0 36

" " Rev. A. Gates, A. M. Smith, \$1 each, 2 00

" " D. Ives, O. Tracy, N. Whiting, \$1 each, 3 00

" " Stamford Church, by Rev. H. H. Russell, 3 30

" " Rev. L. R. Seward, A. Darrow, H. Griswold, jr., \$1 30

" " Rev. L. R. Seward, A. Darrow, H. Griswold, jr., \$1 30

" " R. K. Bellamy, Henry Clark, G. Rogers, \$1 30

" " L. G. Leonard, \$3, E. Cushman, L. H. 5 00

" " Wakeman, \$1 each, H. R. Knapp, \$1 2 50

" " W. Palmer, 50c, N. Wildman, E. Denison, \$1 3 00

" " A. Chaffin, A. Robinson, E. Denison, \$1 3 00

" " E. T. Hiscox, J. Scott, A. C. Wheat, \$1 3 00

" " B. Cook, M. T. Richards, R. Francis, \$1 3 00

" " Jabez S. Swan, William Denison, \$1 2 00

July 5. " Lebanon Church, 2 00

Sept. 10. " S. P. Goodsell, 2 00

" " Misses Sarah and Elmira Colton, \$1 each, 2 00

18. " Miss Ruth Hodges, 2 00

" " Bridgeport Church, by Rev. Wm. Reid, 5 00

" " Caroline E. Root, 1 00

Oct. 24. " from Interest on \$1000 Note, 30 00

" " from Interest on \$200 Note, 10 00

Nov. 2. " from a friend in New London, 5 00

5. " Deep River Church, by Rev. E. Cushman, to remit, 33 00

" " the Rev. E. Cushman & Dea. G. Stevens L. M. 10 00

Dec. 8. " Rev. Henry Wooster, 20 00

" " Donation by a Friend, by hand of Dea. A. Day, 5 00

24. " First Bap. Ch. in Hartford, in part pay for Pew, 55 95

" " First Church, by hand of Rev. O. Tracy, 10 00

Jan. 5. " Church in Colchester, by Rev. J. E. Darrow, L. M. 8 41

Feb. 10. " Waterbury Ch. 45 cents Rev. A. Darrow, L. M. 15 60

" " \$6 00 by hand of Rev. G. B. Atwell, 6 00

" " from friends in South Windsor, 2 00

" " Rev. C. C. Burnett, 2 00

" " Rev. Thomas Dowling, Willimantic, 1 00

Mar. 22. " J. Safford, B. Cory, J. Edgerden, \$1 each, 0 50

" " L. Danforth, 1 00

" " Fairfield Association, by hand of W. Griswold, Esq. 2 75

April 1. " South Baptist Church, Hartford, 30 00

June 10. " Balance due Treasurer, 4 28

Hartford, June 14, 1848. \$406 33

J. W. DIMOCK, Treasurer.

Brownson on Italian Liberalism.

There is one man in the world—says the Commercial—who looks with horror upon the awakened spirit of freedom in Italy; one man who groans in spirit at beholding the downfall of hoary despotism. And that man is a citizen, native born withal, of the North American Republic! Here is an extract from the last number of Mr. O. A. Brownson's Quarterly Review:—

'Nor have these Italian liberals been content with expelling Jesuits. They have proceeded farther, and at this moment the Holy Father is in a sort of durance,—"honorable imprisonment," as it is termed,—because he does not choose to violate faith, conscience and duty, at the bidding of a graceless mob. And we have men among us—men passing for Catholics even—who are frantic with joy, throw up their greasy caps, and cheer them on with their loud hurrahs, as the genuine friends of freedom. Stupid dolts! do these sympathizers not know that the foundations of liberty are never laid in injustice, never established in outraging law and religion,—and that the men who know not how to obey, who will not respect the rights of others, and who demand freedom only for their own selfish purposes, can only be the assassins of liberty? These liberals, these miscreants, the spawn of hell, who are doing their best to desolate Europe, and replunge the nations, civilized by Christianity, into the darkness of barbarism, deserve the execration of every man who has a human heart under his left breast; and the man who calls the Church his Mother deserves something far worse if he but dreams for a moment that there is the remotest possibility that there is the least conceivable good can be effected, even for the temporal condition of the people, by their exertions, &c., &c.'

A Virginian's Estimate of Slavery.

Among the encouraging promises of emancipation in the slave States, is the appearance of Dr. Rufner's pamphlet which has recently been published, and which we find thus noticed in the July number of the New Englander—Chr. Reflector & Watchman.

We cannot but regard this Address to the cities of West Virginia as one of the signs of the times, a sure prognostic of the near approach of the abolition of negro slavery in this country. The establishment of several weekly papers in the slaveholding states, devoted to the cause of emancipation, and the frequent discussion of the subject in the lyceums of the South, in their Legislatures, and in Congress, foreshadow, with equal distinctness, the speedy overthrow of the 'peculiar institution,' at least in some of the States, and its ultimate extinction throughout the land. Discussion is fatal to the existence of slavery. It melted away before the light of truth in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and it will no more bear the light in Virginia, or in any state, where the character of the institution is made a matter of serious inquiry.

This pamphlet is worthy of attention not only as a conclusive argument in proof of the impolicy of slavery, but for the strong terms of which the institution is denounced. We should have rejected a contribution to our pages, from one of our own contributors, in which slavery should have been spoken of in the same rough style, as in bad taste, and calculated, by its severity, to incense those whom we desire to conciliate. He calls the institution that 'cup of abomination which has already sickened to death the Eastern half of our commonwealth'—'a Stygian inundation'—'a Black Sea of misery'—'a mountain of misery'—'a consuming plague.' Speaking of the impoverishment of Virginia, he says:—'For our part, we are grieved and mortified to think of the lean and haggard condition of our venerable mother. Her black children have sucked her so dry, that now for a long time past, she has not milk enough for her offspring, either black or white.' In answer to the question, 'what has done this work of desolation, he says:—'Not war nor pestilence, not oppression of rulers, civil or ecclesiastical;—but slavery, a curse more destructive in its effects than any of them. It was hard to find in old king-ridden, priest-ridden, over-taxed Europe, so large a country, where, within twenty years past, such a growing poverty and desolation have appeared.' 'England still prospers with more than 250 inhabitants to the square mile; Virginia languishes with only 20, though she is by nature almost as richly endowed as England. Massachusetts thrives with 100 inhabitants to the square mile; Virginia, considering her natural advantages, ought to thrive as well with a much larger number; and so she would if she had the same quality of men on her soil.' Speaking of the large emigration from Virginia, constantly going on, he says: 'The land has already got slave-sick, and is spewing out its inhabitants.—What a pity that so rich and lovely a land should be afflicted with this yellow fever and black vomit.' The reason why northern farmers go farther and pay more (for land) instead of buying and cultivating the better and cheaper land of Virginia, he declares

to be, that they justly look upon all Virginia as an infected country. In the possible event of slavery's over-running West Virginia, he says that the whole state will become 'a land of darkness and of the shadow of death.'—We do not think it necessary to speak of slavery in severe terms of condemnation. An institution which is acknowledged by those who know it best to be adverse to all the interests of a people—tending, by an inevitable law, to general poverty and barbarism—has no sanction from the Governor of the world. We care not, for our own conviction, to consult its statute book—the Bible.—What is so plainly a doctrine, of natural religion needs no confirmation from the Scriptures;—but, as in all similar cases, we should expect to find it there, not in formal assertion, but, like the divine existence itself, everywhere assumed. We appeal to our author, as a doctor in the church, if it is not absurd to look into the word of God for a sanction to a system of servitude, which, by a natural law, that no wisdom can frustrate, brings poverty, idleness, and ignorance, with the yellow fever and black vomit, upon the community in which it exists. How do we know that polygamy, gambling, gladiatorial shows, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, are contrary to the law of God?—How, but by the manifest

The Latest Foreign News.

The steamer *United States* sailed from Havre on the 13th inst., and arrived at New York on Tuesday, the 25th, bringing four days later intelligence from Europe.

France was tranquil under the rule of Gen. Cavaignac, but there were indications of another outbreak. The proposed Constitution was still under discussion in the Assembly.

Cavaignac had declared that the siege in Paris should not be raised, till tranquility was perfectly assured.

The number of prisoners in the hands of the government amounts to 12 or 13,000; and arrests were being made daily. It is generally believed that Lamartine and others of the late Executive Government were implicated in the insurrection.

A disturbance took place on the 1st inst., in Cassillon, Germany, between the republicans and the party in favor of Arch Duke, John.

The number of persons attacked by cholera at St. Petersburg, is over 3,000. The disease was on the decrease at Constantinople on the 26th ult., but was raging terribly at Gallata.

Flour was quoted in London at 25s and 27s per barrel.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—The following plan for the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, says the Boston Recorder, appears in the Louisville Journal. The author is spoken of as a gentleman of high character who has been a member of Congress, &c. After speaking of other changes which the Convention ought to make in the Constitution, he says:—

"The children born of slave mothers, on, and after a certain day—say the 4th of July, 1850, or other suitable period—to be free; the males at twenty-five, and the females at twenty-one years of age. The owners of such persons to pay neither State nor county tax on them, but, in lieu thereof, to give them a reasonably good English education, and after they are old enough to be used, to pay a small sum annually to the county court, which, with the interest accruing thereon, should be appropriated to removing such liberated slaves beyond the limits of the United States, and providing them the means of subsistence in the country to which they go. Husband and wife in no case should be separated, but the first liberated should be hired, and the proceeds for his or her own use until the other be freed. The children born of mothers thus provided for, should be free, serving only with the mother, and going free with her."

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—The Carleton (S. C.) News, says that a telegraphic dispatch was received in that city on Monday, from Columbia, stating that the Governor broke his leg in two places on the 13th inst., at his residence, Limestone Springs. He fell over a dog in his piazza. The bone protruded, and the accident is considered dangerous. Wonder if the Governor is a teetotaler?

CONFESION.—Already confession is practiced to considerable extent in our Church. It now prevails in a great number of parishes. A vast body of the clergy are impressed with a sense of its importance; many, probably, are convinced of its necessity. It is not often urged in sermons, but it is recommended privately to the most religious of parishioners, and it is accepted by them in numerous instances thankfully.—*Oxford and Cambridge Review.*

So it seems that the heaven of Romanism is still at work in the English Church, and that confession is practiced "to a considerable extent." Why not preach it as duty from the pulpit, if it is right? This recommending it "privately" to certain members looks as much like Romanism as confession itself.

LATE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—There is a class of interpreters, who think they can find every important event foretold in prophecy. They have been trying from the weeks of Daniel to prove that the revolution in France was foretold by that prophet. If the readers of the prophecy of Daniel would compare it with Maccabees, they would possibly find reason to suppose that there was a reference in the prophecy to that critical period in the history of the Jewish people.—*Chr. Chron.*

MISSIONARIES TO ASIA.—We learn that Mr. Henry L. Vannote, a licentiate of the Fifth Baptist Church, and Mr. Samuel B. Smith, licentiate of the First Baptist Church, now members of the Senior Theological Class at Hamilton, have been appointed missionaries to the former to Burmah, the latter to Siam.—*Chr. Chron.*

KENTUCKY LOGIC.—The editor of Louisville Baptist Banner devotes nearly a column and a half of his paper to a communication and a short editorial that appeared in the Secretary a few weeks since, in trying to prove that they contradict each other. The communication went to show that Ephraim Robbins was not a citizen of Covington; the editorial paragraph assumed, upon the principles of Kentucky reasoning, that Dr. Pattison and Rev. Mr. Sage were citizens of Covington. Surely, "drowning men will catch at straws."

FIRE IN NEW HAVEN.—A manufactory of daguerotype cases was destroyed by fire last Sunday evening. It was occupied by Mr. Hall, who was insured for \$1200.

RELIGION IN FRANCE.—A female club in France lately discussed, during a meeting of six hours, the question of God's existence. It was finally put to vote, and by a majority of twelve, it was decided there was a God!

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A young man named Taber, of New London, while on his passage to the Retreat in this city, last week, in company with his friends, escaped their vigilance and jumped overboard from the Steamer Lawrence near Wethersfield, and was drowned. His body has since been recovered. Not the least blame is attached to his friends, who had watched him attentively all the way. He made his escape in an instant while their eyes were turned in another direction. Nothing was seen of him after he went under the water.

ACCEPTANCE OF DR. LYND.—By a letter from a friend in Cincinnati, dated July 20, we learn that information reached that city by telegraph the evening but one previous, that Dr. Lynd, of St. Louis, had accepted the appointment to the Presidency of the Covington Institute. The writer adds: "So you see they have got a Northern man with Southern principles. I suppose they think to conciliate the North by the operation—time will determine."

The Anniversary of the Callipsonian Society will be held on the evening previous to the Annual Exhibition, of the Conn. Lit. Institution, when an oration will be delivered by Rev. A. A. Wood, of West Springfield, Mass., and a Poem by Charles Thurber, Esq., of Worcester, Mass.

POTATO ROT.—The report which has been mentioned in some of the papers, that the potato rot is committing great ravages on Long Island, is doubtless incorrect. A letter from a farmer there, dated 21st inst., says:—

"I have neither seen nor heard any thing of the rot among the potatoes on the Island. Mine were never so good since I have lived here. They are not very luxuriant, but the potato itself is better, after it is cooked, than I ever knew it.—*Journal of Com.*"

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Oration will be delivered by Hon. D. D. Barnard, of Albany, and the Poem by Rev. Wm. Croswell, D. D., of Boston, at Christ Church, Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 2.

GREAT SPEED.—The splendid new steamer Connecticut made her passage from New York to New Haven on Thursday last week, in three hours and thirty-eight minutes.

New Publications.

THE SILENT COMFORTER. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

A very neat little volume elegantly bound, with gilt edges,—designed as a companion for the sick room, by Louisa Payson Hopkins. The book is made up of appropriate selections in prose and poetry by distinguished religious writers, and is exceedingly appropriate to the object for which it is designed, the brief selections being admirably adapted to impart solace and support to the sufferers from disease.

Sold by Brockett & Fuller.

THE LAW OF REVOLUTIONS.

Messrs. Brockett & Fuller have just published Mr. Turnbull's sermon on the Law of Revolutions. This sermon was delivered in the First Baptist Church in this city on the day of the annual Fair, and in New York before the American and Foreign Bible Society at its last anniversary. It is an able production, and will well repay a perusal by those who did not hear it. A limited number of copies only have been printed.

MEMOIRS OF REV. PHILETUS B. PECK, AND REV. LINUS M. PECK; with a Biographical Sketch of Mr. Sarah Peck.

The particulars of the sudden death of these two distinguished ministers of the gospel, and of the mother, within fifteen days of each other, and patient submission of the stricken father and husband, Rev. John Peck, are familiar to our readers. The memoir of Linus was prepared by Prof. Kendrick of Madison University. An outline of a sermon preached by Rev. Linus M. Peck, at the funeral of Mrs. Woods, of Hamilton, is added to the memoirs. This is the last sermon Mr. Peck ever preached.—The whole makes a small 18 mo. volume of 136 pages, done up in paper covers. We believe as yet, there are none for sale in this city; but from the general interest that was felt in the early and sudden deaths of these lamented men, presume that the book would meet with a sale if it was placed on the shelves of our booksellers. Printed by D. Bennett, Utica.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE.

The August number of this increasingly popular magazine is received. In addition to a large and interesting variety of reading matter appropriate to such a work as this, each number contains Pulpit Portraits, or Sketches of eminent living divines. The present number has an original sketch of the character of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, with a portrait, the outlines of which are tolerably accurate. Dr. Tyng, on account of the soundness of his theological views and his oratorical powers may be regarded as one of the most eminent ministers in the Episcopal Church. The magazine is well illustrated with good wood engravings. Price one dollar a year. Pease & Bowers, Agents.

THE TOBACCO AND HEALTH ALMANAC for 1849. Fowler & Wells, New York, have issued an Almanac with this title, which contains in addition to the astronomical calculations, an Essay on the use of tobacco, by John Burdell.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL MAGAZINE of Foreign Literature for July, is published, with a fine portrait of Lamartine, and a good batch of literary articles from the Reviews and Magazines of the old world. For sale by Woodford & Co.

AGASSIZ AND GOLDS ON ZOOLOGY.

Gould, Kendall & Lincoln have issued this admirable and original compend from the pens of two highly distinguished naturalists. Agassiz we need not praise. His fame is co-extensive with civilization. Dr. Gould, a Boston physician, is known by his admirers as one of the most accurate observers of his day—a man of a clear, well balanced intellect, and well versed in science.—The book is handsomely printed, and adorned with clear and beautiful wood cuts. It is admirably adapted for the use of schools and higher seminaries. We commend it to the attention of Teachers.

PICTURE AT A PIC-NIC.—Yesterday a large number of children, accompanied by their parents or guardians, connected with some of the Catholic Churches in this city, proceeded to a grove in Reading, for the purpose of holding a general picnic party. All was well, and conducted in admirable order, until about 2 o'clock P. M., when, as we learn from a responsible source, a party of Irish laborers, employed on the railroad, left their work, and arming themselves with heavy sticks and knives, went in a body to the grove.

The appearance of this armed band very naturally created great sensation among those legally entitled to the ground. Without any explanation, or giving any reason for their appearance, the intruders commenced an attack upon the picnic party, knocking down several, and putting to flight the majority of the males, while the women and children crouched beneath the benches and refreshment stands.

Our informant states that as he was leaving the ground, he saw one man, apparently 50 years of age, lying upon the ground nearly senseless, and that although in his capacity as a city officer he had witnessed many rows and fights among the Irish, he never in his life saw such a general fight as occurred at Reading yesterday.

He also states that there was a general rush made by the assailants, and that it appeared to be their whole object to do as much bodily harm as they could in the shortest space of time.

Mr. George Crowley, the keeper of a respectable boarding-house, in North Square, was in attendance at the picnic, and in the fight had one of his hands badly cut in warding off a blow aimed at his body, with a knife in the hands of one of the assailants.

The above is a brief statement of the facts, as we learned them at a late hour last night.—*Best Advertiser, 20th.*

Business on the Canal was never more dull at this period of the season than now. Nearly all the produce of last year was carried to the seaboard in

the fall, owing to the very active demand which existed. What little remained has found transportation to the seaboard weeks ago, and at the present time boats and boatsmen are at a stand.—The harvest is, however, abundant everywhere. In the course of a few weeks, therefore, we may expect a revival of canal business. Farmers will lose no time in getting the new crop to market, as prices, though not at the high mark of last year, are still remunerating and satisfactory.

In this city very little new has been got made in its appearance. A few parcels have been sold more as a matter of curiosity, than in the regular course of business. The price is about \$1.06.—*Rochester Dem.*

RUMORED AMERICAN AID TO GERMANY.—We gather from recent letters from Hamburg that an extraordinary rumor has been doing the rounds in this respect, that the United States had engaged to send a fleet into the North Sea and Baltic to protect the commerce of the German ports against the threat of the English fleet. This incredible report, the inhabitants of Kiel are said to have been expecting the arrival of such aid daily.—*Hamburg (Pa.) Keynote.*

THE SUMTER (S. C.) BANNER. of Wednesday states that an atrocious murder was committed by some runaway negroes on the person of M. J. Ervin, a white man, of Fairfield District, on the 21st inst., whose occupation was that of putting up a building for a negro, and who had been employed by a gentleman of Sumter District to recover some slaves who had run away from his plantation.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—This morning, on the Dedham Branch Railroad, an old man, whose name we have not learned, was sitting upon the track under Kane's bridge, was run over by the passenger train his leg dreadfully crushed and his skull fractured. He was taken into the cars and brought to the Massachusetts Hospital, where he died in a few minutes.—*Abt. Jour.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About one o'clock this morning, Mr. John G. Stetson, of Randolph, was met in Shaw & Leather street, by a party of nine men, some of whom knelt him down and robbed him of a gold watch and chain, which had cost him \$79.—*Best Jour.*

SPECIE.—The demand for specie for Europe is not entirely over. The money tables show that \$35,000 was shipped last week. The total of shipments since 1st of November last, is \$14,400.—*Best Jour.*

SANTIAGO, the capital of Chili, was visited by fire on the night of 13th of April. It commenced on the western side of the Plaza de la Independencia, and the flames, spreading with great rapidity, soon enveloped the beautiful row of buildings called the "Portal." The loss in goods and real estate is estimated at half a million of dollars. While the fire was raging and rolling up its clouds of blackness, a strong shock of an earthquake occurred. This added to the general alarm, which was further increased by a second shock, which was felt in the city. It is a singular fact that in that city of about 100,000 inhabitants, there are only two fire engines.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FROM ST. CROIX AND ST. THOMAS.—The bark El Dorado, Capt. Etchberger, arrived at this port this morning, in nine days from Mayaguez, P. R., bringing some interesting information that had reached that place previous to his departure. It was reported that the blacks on the island of St. Croix, had revolutionized, and had been successful in overthrowing the government of that island. Upon the receipt of this information at St. Thomas, on the 14th of July, breaking out in a riotous manner, the blacks all free, and thereby prevented an outbreak. He immediately dispatched a steamer to procure assistance from the town of St. Johns, P. R., to be used if necessary, to quell any attempt at insurrection.—*Balt. Post.*

HARD TIMES FOR DESERTERS.—Two members of the 10th Regiment, who deserted while encamped upon the Matamoros line, are stated to have reached Galveston, Texas, after great privations. A letter from them, received by a soldier of the regiment, states that they suffered dreadfully on the route, particularly for water, and were obliged to kill one of their horses and drink his blood. After reaching Galveston, they found Yankees in such demand that they easily obtained employment, one as a schoolmaster, at \$60 per month, and the other as a manual laborer, at \$45.—*Best Jour.*

CANAL BANK BELLS.—The Monticello, Sullivan Co., Watchman says:—We are informed that some \$15,000 of this money has been put out along the New York and Erie Railroad, in this county, a few days previous to the failure.

DEAD LETTERS.—Not less than 1,900,000 dead letters, it is said, were received at the General Post Office during the year 1847. The contents of 2,723 of the most valuable exceeded \$30,000! This is a sad state of affairs, and one which the Government of more than \$130,000 annually. The loss might, however, be avoided by the passage of a law reducing still further the rates of postage, and providing for pre-payment on all letters mailed.

LIGHTNING.—We learn that the house of Mr. Benjamin Simpson, in Groton, near West Rumney Village, was struck by lightning on the afternoon of the 10th inst., killing his wife, and wounding other persons. Several narrowly escaped with life.—*Granite State Whig.*

ARRIVAL OF 700 SOLDIERS.—Seven hundred regulars (mostly recruits) came up last night, and proceeded westward this morning, by rail. They are under the command of Lt. Col. Ross, and are bound for the front. They are a hardy looking set of fellows, and will be useful in taking care of the Indians.

We noticed Lt. Sweeney, who served in the New York Regiment in all the Mexican battles. He is without a leg, having left it at Churubusco.—*Abt. Jour. Friday.*

SLAVE CASE AT DETROIT.—The Detroit Advertiser states that the jury in the case of Gile and Charles Gorham and others, had not been able to agree, and were discharged. This was the celebrated trial brought up by some Kentuckians for indemnity for ten slaves, whom the defendants had seized to escape to Canada.

FURIOUS DEATH.—A female of intemperate habits, known by the name of Fanny, was found dead in a Preston, yesterday afternoon. Verdict of the jury, "death by intemperance and exposure."—Close by the woman lay her reputed husband, who, heavily intoxicated as he was, retained a breath of life until he was found by the coroner's jury.

LATE SEVERE CASE.—The Lake Superior News, of the 23d ult., has the following interesting statement.

"The propeller Goliah, Capt. Palmer, left here on Tuesday with two hundred and sixty one tons of copper, in barrel and mass, from the 'Cliff Mine' in this city, proceeded to a grove in Reading, for the purpose of holding a general picnic party. All was well, and conducted in admirable order, until about 2 o'clock P. M., when, as we learn from a responsible source, a party of Irish laborers, employed on the railroad, left their work, and arming themselves with heavy sticks and knives, went in a body to the grove.

The appearance of this armed band very naturally created great sensation among those legally entitled to the ground. Without any explanation, or giving any reason for their appearance, the intruders commenced an attack upon the picnic party, knocking down several, and putting to flight the majority of the males, while the women and children crouched beneath the benches and refreshment stands.

Our informant states that as he was leaving the ground, he saw one man, apparently 50 years of age, lying upon the ground nearly senseless, and that although in his capacity as a city officer he had witnessed many rows and fights among the Irish, he never in his life saw such a general fight as occurred at Reading yesterday.

He also states that there was a general rush made by the assailants, and that it appeared to be their whole object to do as much bodily harm as they could in the shortest space of time.

Mr. George Crowley, the keeper of a respectable boarding-house, in North Square, was in attendance at the picnic, and in the fight had one of his hands badly cut in warding off a blow aimed at his body, with a knife in the hands of one of the assailants.

The above is a brief statement of the facts, as we learned them at a late hour last night.—*Best Advertiser, 20th.*

Business on the Canal was never more dull at this period of the season than now. Nearly all the produce of last year was carried to the seaboard in

the fall, owing to the very active demand which existed. What little remained has found transportation to the seaboard weeks ago, and at the present time boats and boatsmen are at a stand.—The harvest is, however, abundant everywhere. In the course of a few weeks, therefore, we may expect a revival of canal business. Farmers will lose no time in getting the new crop to market, as prices, though not at the high mark of last year, are still remunerating and satisfactory.

In this city very little new has been got made in its appearance. A few parcels have been sold more as a matter of curiosity, than in the regular course of business. The price is about \$1.06.—*Rochester Dem.*

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Shannon, arrived at her wharf in Jersey city, on the 21st inst.

The news is extremely favorable. Paris continued perfectly quiet—an armistice of three months had been concluded between Denmark and Germany.—England was mediating between Austria and Italy.

In consequence of these events, and of the unexpectedly favorable returns of the British revenue for the quarter ending June 30th, the funds had risen in London more than three per cent in one week.

Cotton had advanced an eighth,—breadstuffs generally as before. Business affairs remain in an improving state.

The new steamer Europa was to leave Liverpool for Boston on the 25th inst. The Canada took the place of the Europa at the dock in Liverpool, and she is already about to receive her engine, and finish the complement of four new steamers, namely:—The America, Niagara, Europa, and Canada.

The American steamer Hermann, which left New York on the 20th June, arrived at Southampton on the 30th July, after a run of little more than twelve days. She was to leave Southampton on the morning of the 4th, for Bremen. The wonder sailed from Southampton for Havre, with the mails of the Hermann, and a considerable amount of gold and silver coin intended for France.

The Acadia, which sailed from New York on the 21st, and Halifax on the 24th June, arrived in the Mercury on the 5th July, after a passage of more than thirteen days, inclusive of her detention by calling at Halifax, and a delay of twelve hours off that port by the America, which left Boston on the 21st, will, it is confidently expected, arrive at Liverpool on the evening of 5th.

The failure of Mr. G. T. Braine, in the East India trade, was announced in London on Monday, and for the first time caused some uneasiness, as the liabilities were stated to be \$250,000. Braine, however, found on investigation by his creditors, that his affairs were not in a bad state, and it was agreed that his affairs should be carried on, under inspection.

A large number of peers and members of the House of Commons have memorialized the British Government in favor of the suppression of the Repeal Clubs in Ireland.

IRELAND.

The news from Ireland is somewhat more subdued, yet the accounts as given in some of the more violent of the Repeal papers would lead to the belief that there still exists a determination on the part of the leaders to harass the Government by all the means in their power. In the meantime the Government is acting with firmness and determination. Reference to another part of our paper will show that the election of General Leinster as Queen of offences, and two of them have been sentenced to transportation, one for fifteen and the other for seven years. A number of other persons are to undergo the milder punishment of imprisonment, all on account of the Repeal periodicals. It is to be feared that the Repeal papers will continue to serve as a warning against attending to the dangerous teachings of the Confederate orators and writers. Some of the sentences seem to be rather severe; but, if people will engage in rebellious designs against the Government, they must expect the consequence of the avowedly treasonable object of the publications in *The Felon* newspaper, a warrant has been issued against the proprietor, Mr. John Martin.

The potato blight has again made its appearance in Ireland.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Perfect tranquility has been restored, and the Government appears stronger than at any period since the dethronement of Louis Philippe. The Paris papers of Wednesday announced the election of General Leinster as Queen of offences, and two of them have been sentenced to transportation, one for fifteen and the other for seven years. A number of other persons are to undergo the milder punishment of imprisonment, all on account of the Repeal periodicals. It is to be feared that the Repeal papers will continue to serve as a warning against attending to the dangerous teachings of the Confederate orators and writers. Some of the sentences seem to be rather severe; but, if people will engage in rebellious designs against the Government, they must expect the consequence of the avowedly treasonable object of the publications in *The Felon* newspaper, a warrant has been issued against the proprietor, Mr. John Martin.

For Gen. Le Breton, 399; for M. Laboussiere, 319; majority, 80.

Rumors of the intention of the Government to arrest distinguished members of the National Assembly, as compromised by the late revolt, were still in circulation in Paris on Sunday and Monday morning.

The names of M. de Lamartine and M. de Broglie, were prominently mentioned in the list of persons who were to be arrested, but coupled with an expression of disbelief that he had committed himself.

The Government has issued a decree dissolving the national workshops, independent of the dispersion of the menials and additional army which composed it, General Cavaignac would appear to contemplate a vigorous effort for resolving the problem, "Is a Republic practicable in Europe?" and pending the experiment, he has checked the turbulent and the disaffected of the Republic.

With the former view he is said to be determined to seek for co-operation in whatever party he can find capacity and honesty. The latter object he will seek to attain by keeping in the hands of the Government, and in its immediate vicinity (at St. Manu, near Vincennes) the establishment of a camp of 40,000 men. With these objects, and with the prosperity of his country at heart, General Cavaignac was said on Tuesday to intend to announce the dissolution of the national workshops, and of foreign war.

The army of the Alps is to be broken up forthwith, and a large portion of it marched for the metropolis.

The Paris papers continue to be filled with details of the late revolution.

The *Journal des Debats* states that it fully appears from the interrogatory of the prisoners captured from the insurgents, and from the mass of documents seized, that the great body of the army of the insurgents was supplied from Russia.

The sections and brigades into which the laborers were divided, under the commands of lieutenants, afforded the chiefs of the conspiracy an organization ready prepared, and a system of discipline of the most perfect character.

The fact of the insurgents having received large sums of money is every day being confirmed. It is said that in the hospital of the Pitié alone, the gold and silver found on the persons of the wounded amounted to the sum of 150,000 (25,000). The sum of 100,000 francs was searched at the 5th Marie; too, is said to amount to 35,000 (21,400). One individual arrested in the Rue Grange-aux-Belles, carried 2,100 in gold (284) in a belt, and 300 in French, were in possession of 600, 1000, and 2000.

The amount of arms already seized or rendered in its vicinity is probably 150,000. This is a loss to the Government, and a criminal neglect of duty on the part of the Government, can ever enable them to repair.

According to the returns published in the *Moniteur*, the number of wounded rendered in the hospitals of Paris on the evening of the 24 instant, amounted to 1169, and those lying in temporary hospitals to 354; in all, 1523.

It was said in Paris on Tuesday that the idea of the Government, for one year at least, is every day giving ground amongst the friends of order, and that they desire the establishment of the Republic on a solid basis.

A manufactory of gunpowder, cartridges, bullets, &c., was discovered on Monday, in a house of the Faubourg St. Antoine. 3000 cartridges were seized, with a large quantity of sulphur, saltpetre, &c.

An attempt was made on Saturday night last to set fire to the prison of St. Pelagie, in which 300 of the insurgents were confined.

No consequence was attended with regard to the attempt, which was made by a party of the insurgents, who were sentenced to transportation as to be conveyed.

It is said that, as the judicial authorities who are investigating the causes which led to the late insurrection proceed with their labors, the facts developed become more serious. Thirty-four additional warrants were issued on Wednesday last, not only against those who were named in the previous warrants, but against persons who appear to have performed an important influence on the facts which preceded it.

Important discoveries appear to have been made by the magistrates on the events of the insurrection. Documents of the highest importance have been seized, which will show that the Government was deceived, and that they were really

the chiefs of the insurrection. The committee has already heard numerous witnesses, and collected a great quantity of documents. The inquiry last for its object to ascertain what information the executive commission had, or should have had, as to a conspiracy that every one knew existed, and what motives to suspect such measures of precautions were required for the public safety. The number of troops of the line in Paris was only 10,000, on the 24th June. There are now 60,000.

Documents have been found implicating Girardin in having received money from Russia, the Carlists, Orleans, and Bonapartists. Russian roubles have been said to have been found in his apartments.

A great number of the balls extracted from the wounded of the national guard and the army were composed of pieces of iron, which, by a refinement of cruelty, were pierced, and a piece of copper wire introduced which projected on each side. In many cases this has prevented the extraction of the ball, and the wounded have consequently died.

The greatest embarrassment arising out of the enormous number of prisoners arising out of the late insurrection, which now exceeds 10,000. It is said that of those who have been examined already, grounds have been elicited for prosecuting 2,000.

Notwithstanding the reports of the extensive losses of the Garde Mobile, it seems that not more than 300 of this corps is put hors de combat.

In the best informed quarters the general opinion prevails that the real chief of the late insurrection was Louis Blanc. It is said that he was known to Louis Blanc, but that he shrank from any active share.

DEPARTURE OF LAMARTINE FROM FRANCE.—A circumstance has transpired which has created no little surprise in the quarters of the French Government. The pretext is, that he intends to travel in the east, and that he is to be accompanied by Madame de Lamartine. His departure must be very near at hand, as it is said that some of his luggage has already been dispatched for Marseilles.

M. de Lamartine's departure at the present moment, and under such peculiar circumstances, has given rise to a variety of rumors, of which the truth is difficult to ascertain. Amongst other improbable reports, it is said that M. de Lamartine, in the first place, applied for a passport for England, and that the Executive Government refused it, on the ground that, before going, it was necessary that the National Assembly should examine and approve of the acts of the Provisional Government, and the Executive Committee, from the period of their coming into office on the 24th of February till the 24th of June, when they quitted it, and that as many questions were raised in regard to the expenditure of the Assembly, and especially as to the expenditure of money, it would be exceedingly inconvenient that M. de Lamartine should be absent at such a moment.

Supposing this story to be true, it would involve the Government in a great deal of trouble, and the absence of M. de Lamartine would be a great loss to the Government, and to the cause of the Republic.

The Frankfort Parliament, after much hesitation and long debate, has elected the Archduke John, of Austria, Emperor of Germany. The choice is an exceptional one, and has excited much interest.

The choice of the Archduke John, of Austria, as Emperor of Germany, is a very unusual one, and has excited much interest.

The choice of the Archduke John, of Austria, as Emperor of Germany, is a very unusual one, and has excited much interest.

The choice of the Archduke John, of Austria, as Emperor of Germany, is a very unusual one, and has excited much interest.

The choice of the Archdu

